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FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO			YODER III, CHRISS S	
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2612

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/015,750	Applicant(s) KANEDA, NAOYA	
	Examiner Chriss S. Yoder, III	Art Unit 2612	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3, 6, 9, 14, 33, 37 and 38 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 21-30 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10-12, 15-17, 19, 20, 31, 34 and 35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8, 13, 18, 32, 36 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 December 2001 and 25 February 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION*****Election/Restrictions***

Claims 3, 6, 9, 14, 33, and 37-38 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on October 21, 2005.

Claims 21-30 are allowable. Claims 23 and 28, previously withdrawn from consideration as a result of a restriction requirement, depend from allowable claims 21 and 26 respectively. Pursuant to the procedures set forth in MPEP § 821.04(a), the restriction requirement among species, as set forth in the Office action mailed on September 21, 2005, is hereby withdrawn and claims 23 and 28 are hereby rejoined and fully examined for patentability under 37 CFR 1.104. In view of the withdrawal of the restriction requirement, applicant(s) are advised that if any claim(s) including all the limitations of an allowable claim is presented in a continuation or divisional application, such claims may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application. Once the restriction requirement is withdrawn, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 121 are no longer applicable. See *In re Ziegler*, 443 F.2d 1211, 1215, 170 USPQ 129, 131-32 (CCPA 1971). See also MPEP § 804.01.

***Specification***

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Art Unit: 2612

The following title is suggested: "Camera with a detachable lens system, the lens system having a memory for storing optical performance data of the lens system."

### ***Drawings***

Figures 8(A), 8(B), 9-10, 11(A), 11(B), and 12-14 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Art Unit: 2612

1. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Satou et al (US Patent # 5,126,780).

2. In regard to claim 1, note Satou discloses the use of a lens apparatus interchangeably attached to an imaging apparatus having an image pickup device (column 3, lines 41-43 and figure 6:17), said lens apparatus comprising an imaging optical unit having a movable optical component for changing a focal length (column 13, lines 39-41), a memory in which information of an optical performance of said imaging optical unit corresponding to the focal length of said imaging optical unit is stored (column 13, lines 39-45), and a controller, wherein said controller takes out the information of the optical performance corresponding to the focal length from said memory in response to an instruction from said imaging apparatus, and transmits the information to said imaging apparatus (column 14, lines 4-7).

3. In regard to claim 2, note Satou discloses that said information of the optical performance is information of an optical resolution performance for each focal length of said imaging optical unit (column 2, lines 20-25 and column 13, lines 62-68; the memory stores values for focal length corresponding to an aperture value and optimum "resolving power"/ "optical resolution").

4. Claims 7, 12, 17, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Maruyama (US Patent # 6,130,994).

5. In regard to claim 7, note Maruyama discloses an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus having a memory in which information of an optical performance is

Art Unit: 2612

stored is interchangeably attached (column 3, lines 1-4 and figure 1), said imaging apparatus comprising an image pickup device imaging a subject image from said lens apparatus (column 4, lines 9-11 and figure 1: 23), and a controller changing an information size of image information from said image pickup device (column 7, lines 18-22), wherein said controller changes the information size of the image information in accordance with the information of the optical performance of said lens apparatus (column 6, lines 24-37).

6. In regard to claim 12, note Maruyama discloses an optical apparatus comprising an imaging apparatus and a lens apparatus interchangeably attached to said imaging apparatus (column 3, lines 1-9 and figure 1), said imaging apparatus and said lens apparatus each having a communicating portion performing communications between said imaging apparatus and said lens apparatus (column 3, lines 35-38), said optical apparatus comprising an imaging optical unit (column 3, lines 7-9), a memory in which information of an optical performance of said imaging optical unit is stored (column 6, lines 6-9), an image pickup device imaging a subject image from said imaging optical unit (column 4, lines 9-11 and figure 1: 23), an imaging controller changing an information size of image information from said image pickup device (column 7, lines 18-22), and a lens controller connected to said imaging controller through said communicating portions and performing communications with said imaging controller (column 6, lines 9-12), wherein said lens controller takes out the information of the optical performance from said memory in response to an instruction from said imaging controller, and transmits the information to said imaging controller through said

Art Unit: 2612

communicating portions (column 7, lines 1-6), and wherein said imaging controller changes the information size of the image information in accordance with the information of the optical performance from said lens controller (column 6, lines 50-58).

7. In regard to claim 17, note Maruyama discloses a display displaying information showing the image information and the information size (column 5, lines 50-51 and column 7, lines 46-48).

8. In regard to claim 31, note Maruyama discloses an optical apparatus comprising an imaging apparatus and a lens apparatus interchangeably attached to said imaging apparatus (column 3, lines 1-9 and figure 1), said imaging apparatus and said lens apparatus each having a communicating portion performing communications between said imaging apparatus and said lens apparatus (column 3, lines 35-38), said optical apparatus comprising an imaging optical unit (column 3, lines 7-9), a memory in which information of an optical performance of said imaging optical unit is stored (column 6, lines 6-9), an image pickup device imaging a subject image from said imaging optical unit (column 4, lines 9-11 and figure 1: 23), a recording portion on which image information from said image pickup device is recorded (column 7, lines 18-22), an imaging controller changing an information size of the image information recorded on the recording portion (column 7, lines 18-22), a display displaying information showing the image information and the information size (column 5, lines 50-51 and column 7, lines 46-48), and a lens controller connected to said imaging controller through said communicating portions and performing communications with said imaging controller (column 6, lines 9-12), wherein said lens controller takes out the information of the

Art Unit: 2612

optical performance from said memory in response to an instruction from said imaging controller, and transmits the information to said imaging controller through said communicating portions (column 7, lines 1-6), wherein said imaging controller changes the information size of the image information recorded on the recording portion in accordance with the information of the optical performance from said lens controller (column 6, lines 50-58), and wherein said imaging controller displays the image information of the changed information size and information showing the information size on said display (column 5, lines 50-51 and column 7, lines 46-48).

9. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ishimaru et al. (US Patent # 5,003,339).

10. In regard to claim 19, note Ishimaru discloses the use of an optical apparatus comprising an imaging apparatus and a lens apparatus interchangeably attached to said imaging apparatus (column 4, lines 56-59 and figure 1: 1 and 2), said imaging apparatus and said lens apparatus each having a communicating portion performing communications between said imaging apparatus and said lens apparatus (column 4, lines 60-62 and figure 1: 3 and 4), said optical apparatus comprising an imaging optical unit (figure 1: 2), a light quantity adjusting unit disposed on an optical path of said imaging optical unit (figure 1: 17), said light quantity adjusting unit changing a light quantity by changing an aperture diameter (column 5, lines 58-62), a lens controller (column 5, lines 58-62 and figure 1: 4), the lens controller changing the aperture diameter of said light quantity adjusting unit (column 5, lines 58-62), a memory in which



Art Unit: 2612

information of an optical performance of said imaging optical unit is stored (column 5, lines 65-67), an image pickup device imaging a subject image from said imaging optical unit (column 4, lines 63-64), and an imaging controller connected to said lens controller through said communicating portions and performing communications with said lens controller (column 4, lines 60-63 and figure 1: 3), wherein said lens controller takes out the information of the optical performance from said memory in response to an instruction from said imaging controller, and transmits the information to said imaging controller through said communicating portions (column 7, lines 16-21; the camera CPU 3 received data from the lens CPU 4), wherein said imaging controller sets an operation range of the aperture diameter of said light quantity adjusting unit in accordance with the information of the optical performance from said lens controller, and transmits information of the set operation range to said lens controller through said communicating portions (column 7, lines 16-21; the camera CPU 3 sets the values to control the lens apparatus and transmits the values to the lens CPU 4), and wherein said lens controller changes the aperture diameter of said light quantity adjusting unit based on information of the set operation range from said imaging controller (column 5, lines 58-62 and column 7, lines 16-21; the lens CPU 4 receives the data from the camera CPU 3 and adjust the aperture).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2612

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Satou et al (US Patent # 5,126,780) in view of Ishimaru et al. (US Patent # 5,003,339).

12. In regard to claim 4, note Satou discloses the use of a lens apparatus interchangeably attached to an imaging apparatus having an image pickup device (column 3, lines 41-43 and figure 6:17), said lens apparatus comprising an imaging optical unit (column 13, lines 39-41), a light quantity adjusting unit (column 6, lines 20-22), said light quantity adjusting unit changing a light quantity by changing an aperture diameter (column 6, lines 20-22), a memory in which information of an optical performance of said imaging optical unit corresponding to the aperture diameter of said light quantity adjusting unit is stored (column 6, lines 48-53), and a controller, wherein said controller takes out the information of the optical performance corresponding to the aperture diameter from said memory in response to an instruction from said imaging apparatus, and transmits the information to said imaging apparatus (column 6, lines 48-53). Therefore, it can be seen Satou fails to disclose that the aperture is disposed on an optical path of said imaging optical unit. Ishimaru discloses the use of an aperture that is disposed on an optical path of said imaging optical unit (figure 1:17). It is well known in the art that the use of aperture in a detachable lens section is preferred so as to reduce the amount of unwanted light from entering the camera body. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Satou device to

Art Unit: 2612

include the use of an aperture that is disposed on an optical path of said imaging optical unit in order to reduce the amount unwanted light from entering the camera body.

13. In regard to claim 5, note Satou discloses that said information of the optical performance is information of an optical resolution performance of said imaging optical unit for each aperture diameter of said light quantity adjusting unit (column 2, lines 20-25 and column 13, lines 62-68; the memory stores aperture values corresponding to a focal length and optimum "resolving power"/ "optical resolution").

14. Claims 10-11, 15-16, and 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maruyama (US Patent # 6,130,994).

15. In regard to claim 10, note Maruyama discloses the use of an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus is interchangeably attached as claimed in claim 7 above. Therefore, it can be seen that Maruyama fails to explicitly disclose that changing of the information size of the image information by said controller is performed by changing an image plane size of the image information. Official Notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of changing the information size of an image by changing an image plane size of the image during electronic zoom are well known and expected in the art (by interpolating, the image plane size is changed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Maruyama device to change the information size of the image by changing an image plane size of the image during electronic zoom in order to enlarge the image beyond the ability of the optical zoom.

Art Unit: 2612

16. In regard to claim 11, note Maruyama discloses the use of an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus is interchangeably attached as claimed in claim 7 above.

Therefore, it can be seen that Maruyama fails to explicitly disclose that changing of the information size of the image information by said controller is performed by changing a compression rate of the image information. Official Notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of changing the information size of an image using compression during electronic zoom are well known and expected in the art (by interpolating, the image is compressed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Maruyama device to change the information size of the image using compression during electronic zoom in order to enlarge the image beyond the ability of the optical zoom.

17. In regard to claim 15, note Maruyama discloses the use of an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus is interchangeably attached as claimed in claim 7 above.

Therefore, it can be seen that Maruyama fails to explicitly disclose that changing of the information size of the image information by said controller is performed by changing an image plane size of the image information. Official Notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of changing the information size of an image by changing an image plane size of the image during electronic zoom are well known and expected in the art (by interpolating, the image plane size is changed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Maruyama device to change the information size of the image by changing an image plane size of the image during electronic zoom in order to enlarge the image beyond the ability of the optical zoom.

Art Unit: 2612

18. In regard to claim 16, note Maruyama discloses the use of an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus is interchangeably attached as claimed in claim 7 above.

Therefore, it can be seen that Maruyama fails to explicitly disclose that changing of the information size of the image information by said controller is performed by changing a compression rate of the image information. Official Notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of changing the information size of an image using compression during electronic zoom are well known and expected in the art (by interpolating, the image is compressed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Maruyama device to change the information size of the image using compression during electronic zoom in order to enlarge the image beyond the ability of the optical zoom.

19. In regard to claim 34, note Maruyama discloses the use of an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus is interchangeably attached as claimed in claim 7 above.

Therefore, it can be seen that Maruyama fails to explicitly disclose that changing of the information size of the image information by said controller is performed by changing an image plane size of the image information. Official Notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of changing the information size of an image by changing an image plane size of the image during electronic zoom are well known and expected in the art (by interpolating, the image plane size is changed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Maruyama device to change the information size of the image by changing an image plane size of the image during electronic zoom in order to enlarge the image beyond the ability of the optical zoom.

Art Unit: 2612

20. In regard to claim 35, note Maruyama discloses the use of an imaging apparatus to which a lens apparatus is interchangeably attached as claimed in claim 7 above.

Therefore, it can be seen that Maruyama fails to explicitly disclose that changing of the information size of the image information by said controller is performed by changing a compression rate of the image information. Official Notice is taken that the concepts and advantages of changing the information size of an image using compression during electronic zoom are well known and expected in the art (by interpolating, the image is compressed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Maruyama device to change the information size of the image using compression during electronic zoom in order to enlarge the image beyond the ability of the optical zoom.

21. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishimaru et al. (US Patent # 5,003,339) in view of Satou et al (US Patent # 5,126,780).

22. In regard to claim 20, note Ishimaru discloses the use of an optical apparatus comprising an imaging apparatus and a lens apparatus interchangeably attached to said imaging apparatus as claimed in claim 19 above. Therefore, it can be seen that Ishimaru fails to disclose that said information of the optical performance is information of an optical resolution performance of said imaging optical unit. Satou discloses that said information of the optical performance is information of an optical resolution performance of said imaging optical unit (column 2, lines 20-25 and column 13, lines 62-68; the memory stores aperture values and focal lengths corresponding to an optimum

Art Unit: 2612

"resolving power"/ "optical resolution"). Satou teaches that the storage of said information of the optical performance as information of an optical resolution performance of said imaging optical unit is preferred in order to capture an image at the optimum diaphragm value allowing the highest resolving power. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Ishimaru device to include the storage of said information of the optical performance as information of an optical resolution performance as suggested by Satou.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 8, 13, 18, 32, and 36 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

As for claim 8, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system that stores optical resolution performance data of the lens system in a memory within the lens system, and based on the stored optical resolution performance data the camera changes the information size of the image.

As for claim 13, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system that stores optical resolution performance data of the lens system in a memory within the lens system, and based on the stored optical resolution performance data the camera changes the information size of the image.

As for claim 18, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system that stores optical resolution performance data

Art Unit: 2612

of the lens system in a memory within the lens system, based on the stored optical resolution performance data the camera changes the information size of the image, and displays the information size as a value converted to a 135 film format.

As for claim 32, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system that stores optical resolution performance data of the lens system in a memory within the lens system, and based on the stored optical resolution performance data the camera changes the information size of the image.

As for claim 36, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system that stores optical resolution performance data of the lens system in a memory within the lens system, based on the stored optical resolution performance data the camera changes the information size of the image, and displays the information size as a value converted to a 135 film format.

Claims 21-30 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

As for claim 21, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system, wherein the lens system has a memory for storing optical performance data of the lens system, a selecting portion for the information size of the image based on the operation of an operation member, comparing the selected information size with the information size of an image



Art Unit: 2612

corresponding to the information of the optical performance data, and if the selected size is larger, provide a warning to the user.

As for claim 26, the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the use of a camera system having a detachable lens system, wherein the lens system has a memory for storing optical performance data of the lens system, a selecting portion for the information size of the image based on the operation of an operation member, comparing the selected information size with the information size of an image corresponding to the information of the optical performance data, and if the selected size is smaller, then change the image information size based on the selected information size.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US006130994A: note the use of detachable lens system having a CPU to control the lens system.

US005895133A: note the use of a detachable lens system with a memory for storing lens system characteristics.

US004975726: note the use of camera with lens system that can determine lens information and adjust the lens system accordingly.

US005587766A: note the use of note the use of a detachable lens system with a memory for storing lens system characteristics.

Art Unit: 2612

US005349409A: note the use of a detachable lens system having a CPU to control the lens system and a memory for storing lens system characteristics.

US005010357: note the use of a camera for adjusting an image plane size.

US 20030011692A1: note the use of a system for sensing and displaying lens data for film and video cameras.

US 20040028401A1: note the use of detachable lens system having a CPU to control the lens system.

US 20020097324A1: note the use of detachable lens system having a CPU to control the lens system.

US 20020171750A1: note the use of a detachable lens system having a CPU to control the lens system and a memory for storing lens system characteristics.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chriss S. Yoder, III whose telephone number is (571) 272-7323. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ngoc-Yen Vu can be reached on (571) 272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2612

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CSY  
December 27, 2005



NGOC-YEN VU  
PRIMARY EXAMINER